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Fifty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 109
Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

Note by the Secretariat

By its decision 2001/238, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

"Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

"The General Assembly recommends for adoption by the Second World Assembly on Ageing the provisional rules of procedure contained in the annex to the present decision.

"Annex

"Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

"I. Representation and credentials

"Composition of delegations
"Rule 1

"The delegation of each State participating in the Assembly shall consist of a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

"Alternates and advisers
"Rule 2

"The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.

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"Submission of credentials
"Rule 3

"The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the secretariat of the Assembly, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the Assembly. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Credentials Committee
"Rule 4

"A Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Assembly. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fifty-sixth session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Assembly without delay.

"Provisional participation
"Rule 5

"Pending a decision of the Assembly upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Assembly.

"II. Officers

"Elections
"Rule 6

"The Assembly shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: a President, 27 Vice-Presidents and an ex officio Vice-President from the host country, a Rapporteur-General, and Chairmen for the Main Committee established in accordance with rule 46. These officials shall be elected on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the Bureau composed in accordance with rule 11. The Assembly may also elect such other officers as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

"General powers of the President
"Rule 7

"1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Assembly, declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to a vote and announce decisions. The President shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may propose to the Assembly the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each participant in the Assembly may speak on a question, the adjournment or the closure of the debate and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.

"2. The President, in the exercise of his/her functions, remains under the authority of the Assembly.

"Acting President
"Rule 8

"1. If the President is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he/she shall designate one of the Vice-Presidents to take his/her place.

"2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

"Replacement of the President
"Rule 9

"If the President is unable to perform his/her functions, a new President shall be elected.

"Voting rights of the President
"Rule 10

"The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall appoint another member of his/her delegation to vote in his/her place.

"III. Bureau

"Composition
"Rule 11

"The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General and the Chairman of the Main Committee, shall constitute the Bureau. The President, or in his/her absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him/her, shall serve as Chairman of the Bureau. The Chairman of the Credentials Committee may participate, without the right to vote, in the Bureau.

"Substitute members
"Rule 12

"If the President or a Vice-President is to be absent during a meeting of the Bureau, he/she may designate a member of his/her delegation to sit and vote in the Bureau. In case of absence, the Chairman of the Main Committee shall designate a Vice-Chairman of the Committee as his/her substitute. When serving on the Bureau, Vice-Chairmen of the Main Committee shall not have the right to vote if they are of the same delegation as another member of the Bureau.

"Functions
"Rule 13

"The Bureau shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Assembly and shall ensure the coordination of its work.

"IV. Secretariat of the Assembly

"Duties of the Secretary-General
"Rule 14

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or a member of the secretariat designated by him, shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies.

"Duties of the secretariat
"Rule 15

"The secretariat of the Assembly shall, in accordance with these rules:

(a) Interpret speeches made at meetings;

(b) Receive, translate, reproduce and circulate the documents of the Assembly;

(c) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;

(d) Publish and circulate the report and official records of the Assembly;

(e) Arrange for the custody of the documents and records of the Assembly in the archives of the United Nations;

(f) Generally perform all other work that the Assembly may require in connection with its proceedings.

"Statements by the secretariat
"Rule 16

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or any member of the secretariat designated for that purpose, may at any time make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

"V. Opening of the Assembly

"Temporary President
"Rule 17

"At the opening of the first meeting of the Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations or, in his absence, his representative, shall preside until the Assembly has elected its President.

"Decisions concerning organization
"Rule 18

"The Assembly shall, at its first meeting:

(a) Adopt its rules of procedure;

(b) Elect its officers and constitute its subsidiary bodies;

(c) Adopt its agenda, the draft of which shall, until such adoption, be the provisional agenda of the Assembly;

(d) Decide on the organization of its work.

"VI. Conduct of business

"Quorum
"Rule 19

"The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the States participating in the Assembly are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of such States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.

"Speeches
"Rule 20

"1. No one may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. Subject to rules 21 and 22 and 24 to 28, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they draw lots.

"2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Assembly and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

"3. The time allowed for speakers will be seven minutes. The Assembly may limit the number of times each participant may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. In any event, with the consent of the Assembly, the President shall limit each intervention on procedural matters to five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him/her to order without delay.

"Points of order
"Rule 21

"During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to a vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

"Precedence
"Rule 22

"The Chairman or Rapporteur of the Main Committee or a representative designated by any other subsidiary body, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by the body.

"Closing of the list of speakers
"Rule 23

"During the course of a debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Assembly, declare the list closed.

"Right of reply
"Rule 24

"1. Notwithstanding rule 23, the President shall accord the right of reply to a representative of any State participating in the Assembly who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply.

"2. The statements made under this rule shall normally be made at the end of the last meeting of the day, or at the conclusion of the consideration of the relevant item if that is sooner.

"3. The representatives of a State may make no more than two statements under this rule at a given meeting on any item. The first shall be limited to five minutes and the second to three minutes; representatives shall in any event attempt to be as brief as possible.

"Adjournment of debate
"Rule 25

"A representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

"Closure of debate
"Rule 26

"A representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his/her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

"Suspension or adjournment of the meeting
"Rule 27

"Subject to rule 38, a representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted and they shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

"Order of motions
"Rule 28

"The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

(a) To suspend the meeting;

(b) To adjourn the meeting;

(c) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;

(d) To close the debate on the question under discussion.

"Submission of proposals and substantive amendments
"Rule 29

"Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the secretariat of the Assembly, which shall circulate copies to all delegations. Unless the Assembly decides otherwise, substantive proposals shall be discussed or put to a decision no earlier than 24 hours after copies have been circulated in all languages of the Assembly to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, even though these amendments have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.

"Withdrawal of proposals and motions
"Rule 30

"A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before a decision on it has been taken, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or a motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

"Decisions on competence
"Rule 31

"Subject to rule 28, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Assembly to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to a vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

"Reconsideration of proposals
"Rule 32

"When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two speakers opposing reconsideration, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote.

"VII. Decision-making

"General agreement
"Rule 33

"The Assembly shall make its best endeavours to ensure that its work is accomplished by general agreement.

"Voting rights
"Rule 34

"Each State participating in the Assembly shall have one vote.

"Majority required
"Rule 35

"1. Subject to rule 33, decisions of the Assembly on all matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.

"2. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, decisions of the Assembly on all matters of procedure shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

"3. If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the President of the Assembly shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall be put to a vote immediately, and the President's ruling shall stand unless it is overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

"4. If a vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected.

"Meaning of the phrase 'representatives present and voting'
"Rule 36

"For the purpose of these rules, the phrase 'representatives present and voting' means representatives casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be regarded as not voting.

"Method of voting
"Rule 37

"1. Except as provided in rule 44, the Assembly shall normally vote by show of hands, except that a representative may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Assembly, beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each State shall be called in all roll-calls and its representative shall reply 'yes', 'no' or 'abstention'.

"2. When the Assembly votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of hands and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call. A representative may request a recorded vote, which shall, unless a representative requests otherwise, be taken without calling out the names of the States participating in the Assembly.

"3. The vote of each State participating in a roll-call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in any record of or report on the Assembly.

"Conduct during voting
"Rule 38

"After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the process of voting.

"Explanation of vote
"Rule 39

"Representatives may make brief statements, consisting solely of explanations of vote, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The representative of a State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended.

"Division of proposals
"Rule 40

"A representative may move that parts of a proposal be voted on separately. If a representative objects, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing the division. If the motion is carried, those parts of the proposal that are subsequently approved shall be put to the Assembly for decision as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

"Amendments
"Rule 41

"A proposal is considered an amendment to another proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal. Unless specified otherwise, the word 'proposal' in these rules shall be considered as including amendments.

"Order of voting on amendments
"Rule 42

"When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Assembly shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on until all the amendments have been put to a vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to a vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.

"Order of voting on proposals
"Rule 43

"1. If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Assembly decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The Assembly may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

"2. Revised proposals shall be voted on in the order in which the original proposals were submitted, unless the revision substantially departs from the original proposal. In that case, the original proposal shall be considered as withdrawn and the revised proposal shall be treated as a new proposal.

"3. A motion requiring that no decision be taken on a proposal shall be put to a vote before a decision is taken on the proposal in question.

"Elections
"Rule 44

"All elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless, in the absence of any objection, the Assembly decides to proceed without taking a ballot when there is an agreed candidate or slate.

"Rule 45

"1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes, shall be elected.

"2. If the number of candidates obtaining such a majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the largest number of votes in the previous ballot, in a number not exceeding twice the number of places remaining to be filled.

"VIII. Subsidiary bodies

"Main Committees
"Rule 46

"The Assembly may establish a Main Committee and, other working groups, as needed, which may be set up in accordance with the practice of other United Nations conferences.

"Representation on the Main Committee
"Rule 47

"Each State participating in the Assembly may be represented by one representative on the Main Committee. Each State may assign to the Committee such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

"Other subsidiary bodies
"Rule 48

"The Assembly and the Main Committee may establish such working groups as they deem necessary for the performance of their functions.

"Officers
"Rule 49

"Except as provided in rule 6 or otherwise decided, each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers.

"Procedures of subsidiary bodies
"Rule 50

"Unless otherwise decided by the Assembly, these rules apply, mutatis mutandis, to the subsidiary bodies, except that:

(a) A majority of the representatives on the Credentials Committee shall constitute a quorum;

(b) The Chairmen of the Main Committee or a working group may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one quarter of the States participating in the Assembly are present;

(c) The Chairmen of the Bureau, Credentials Committee and working groups may exercise the right to vote in those bodies;

(d) Decisions of committees and working groups shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting, except that the reconsideration of a proposal shall require the majority established by rule 32.

"IX. Languages and records

"Languages of the Assembly
"Rule 51

"Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the Assembly.

"Interpretation
"Rule 52

"1. Speeches made in a language of the Assembly shall be interpreted into other such languages.

"2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the Assembly if he/she provides for interpretation into one such language.

"Languages of official documents
"Rule 53

"Official documents of the Assembly shall be made available in the languages of the Assembly.

"Sound recordings of meetings
"Rule 54

"Sound recordings of meetings of the Assembly and of the Main Committee shall be made and kept in accordance with the practice of the United Nations. Unless otherwise decided, no such recordings shall be made of the meetings of any working group.

"X. Open and closed meetings

"General principles
"Rule 55

"1. The plenary meetings of the Assembly and the meetings of the Main Committee shall be open unless the body concerned decides otherwise. All decisions taken by the plenary of the Assembly at a closed meeting shall be announced at an early open meeting of the plenary.

"2. As a general rule, meetings of other bodies of the Assembly shall be closed.

"XI. Other participants and observers

"Representatives of entities, intergovernmental organizations and other entities which have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observer in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices
"Rule 56

"Representatives designated by intergovernmental organizations and other entities that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices have the right to participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the World Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group.

"Associate members of regional commissions
"Rule 57

"Representatives designated by the footnoted associate members of regional commissions[1] may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee, the Hearing Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group.

"Representatives of the specialized agencies[2]
"Rule 58

"Representatives designated by the specialized agencies may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

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[1] American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Marian Islands, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Niue, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands.

[2] For the purposes of these rules, the term "specialized agencies" includes the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Trade Organization, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

"Representatives of other intergovernmental organizations
"Rule 59

"Representatives designated by interested intergovernmental organizations invited to the Assembly may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

"Representatives of interested United Nations organs
"Rule 60

"Representatives designated by interested organs of the United Nations may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

"Representatives of non-governmental organizations
"Rule 61

"1. Non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the Assembly may designate representatives to sit as observers at open meetings of the Assembly and the Main Committee.

"2. Representatives from non-governmental organizations accredited to the Assembly can make statements in the Main Committee.

"3. Given the availability of time, a limited number of accredited non-governmental organizations may also make statements in the plenary of the Assembly. Non-governmental organizations should be requested to select their spokespersons among themselves, and should provide the list thereof to the President of the Assembly to present the list of selected non-governmental organizations to Member States in a timely manner for approval and to ensure that such selection is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation and diversity of non-governmental organizations.

"Written statements
"Rule 62

"Written statements submitted by the designated representatives referred to in rules 56 to 61 shall be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the language in which the statements are made available to it at the site of the Assembly, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization is related to the work of the Assembly and is on a subject in which the organization has a special competence. Written statements shall not be issued at United Nations expense and shall not be issued as official documents.

"XII. Amendment and suspension of the rules of procedure

"Method of amendment
"Rule 63

"These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Assembly taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, after the Bureau has reported on the proposed amendment.

"Method of suspension
"Rule 64

"Any of these rules may be suspended by the Assembly provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects. Any such suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to a period required to achieve that purpose."

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Agenda item 110
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution

Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in which Member States resolved to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with the recommendations contained in the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council,[2] are available to all, and its resolution 55/63 of 4 December 2000, in which it invited Member States to take into account measures to combat the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Recognizing that the free flow of information can promote economic and social development, education and democracy and good governance,

Noting the significant advancements in the development and application of information technologies and means of telecommunication,

Expressing concern that technological advancements have created new possibilities for criminal activity, in particular the criminal misuse of information technologies,

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3), chap. III, para. 17.

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Noting that reliance on information technologies, while it may vary from State to State, has resulted in a substantial increase in global cooperation and coordination, with the result that the criminal misuse of information technologies may have a grave impact on all States,

Recognizing that gaps in the access to and use of information technologies by States can diminish the effectiveness of international cooperation in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, and noting the need to facilitate the transfer of information technologies, in particular to developing countries,

Noting the necessity of preventing the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Recognizing the need for cooperation between States and the private sector in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Underlining the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation among States in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, and, in this context, stressing the role that can be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations,

Welcoming the work of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recognizing with appreciation the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth and tenth sessions and the subsequent preparation of a plan of action against high-technology and computer-related crime, which recognizes the need for effective law enforcement and the need to maintain effective protections for privacy and other related basic rights, as well as the need to take into account ongoing work in other forums,

Welcoming the work of the Council of Europe in developing a convention on cyber-crime, as well as work of other international and regional organizations on combating high-tech crime and promoting government-industry dialogue on safety and confidence in cyberspace,

1. *Invites* Member States, when developing national law, policy and practice, to combat the criminal misuse of information technologies, to take into account the work and achievements of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Council of Europe, and other regional and international organizations;

2. *Reaffirms* the measures set forth in its resolution 55/63, and urges Member States to implement such measures;

3. *Decides* to defer consideration of this subject, pending the work envisioned by the plan of action against high-technology and computer-related crime of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

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Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in which Member States resolved to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with the recommendations contained in the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council,[2] are available to all, and its resolution 55/63 of 4 December 2000, in which it invited Member States to take into account measures to combat the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Recognizing that the free flow of information can promote economic and social development, education, democracy and good governance,

Noting the significant advancements in the development and application of information technologies and means of telecommunication,

Expressing concern that technological advancements have created new possibilities for criminal activity, in particular the criminal misuse of information technologies,

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3), chap. III, para. 17.

01-60677 (E) 291001

Noting that reliance on information technologies, while it may vary from State to State, has resulted in a substantial increase in global cooperation and coordination, with the result that the criminal misuse of information technologies may have a grave impact on all States,

Recognizing that gaps in the access to and use of information technologies by States can diminish the effectiveness of international cooperation in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, and noting the need to facilitate the transfer of information technologies, in particular to developing countries,

Noting the necessity of preventing the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Recognizing the need for cooperation between States and the private sector in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Underlining the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation among States in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, and, in this context, stressing the role that can be played by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations,

Welcoming the work of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recognizing with appreciation the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth and tenth sessions and the subsequent preparation of a plan of action against high-technology and computer-related crime, which recognizes, inter alia, the need for effective law enforcement and the need to maintain effective protections for privacy and other related basic rights, as well as the need to take into account ongoing work in other forums,

Noting the work of international and regional organizations on combating high-technology crime, including the work of the Council of Europe in developing a convention on cyber-crime, as well as the work of such organizations in promoting dialogue between government and the private sector on safety and confidence in cyberspace,

1. *Invites* Member States, when developing national law policy and practice to combat the criminal misuse of information technologies, to take into account, as appropriate, the work and achievements of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and of other international organizations, including the Council of Europe;

2. *Takes note of* the value of the measures set forth in its resolution 55/63, and again invites Member States to take them into account in their efforts to combat the criminal misuses of information technologies;

3. *Decides* to defer consideration of this subject, pending the work envisioned by the plan of action against high-technology and computer-related crime of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Sudan (on behalf of the African Group): draft resolution

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/62 of 4 December 2000 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Also commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the institute with core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

[1] A/56/__.

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4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to deploy his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandate;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work closely with the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, in order to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.3/56/L.17

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 110
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Armenia, Austria, Chile, Greece, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Monaco, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Thailand: draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to that resolution,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including drug-related crimes, such as money-laundering, illicit arms trade and terrorist crimes, bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Recognizing the urgent need to increase technical cooperation activities to assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with their efforts in translating United Nations policy guidelines into practice,

Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001, by which it adopted the Protocol against the

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Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,

Welcoming the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto as a milestone to fight and prevent organized crime, one of the most serious contemporary threats to democracy and peace,

Emphasizing the importance of the expeditious entry into force of the Convention and its Protocols,

Recognizing also the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention between the immediate priority of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and other priorities identified by the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the programme,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, and the action plan contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 56/___,

Welcoming the report of the intergovernmental open-ended expert group to prepare draft terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption,[1]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 55/64 of 4 December 2000;[2]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality, and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. *Also reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention in providing to Member States, upon request, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of organized crime and terrorism;

4. *Welcomes* the programme of work of the Centre, including the three global programmes addressing, respectively, the trafficking in human beings,

[1] See A/56/402-E/2001/105.
[2] A/56/155.

corruption and organized crime, formulated on the basis of close consultations with Member States and review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and calls upon the Secretary-General further to strengthen the Centre by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate;

5. *Supports* the high priority given to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and stresses the need to enhance the operational activities of the Centre to assist, in particular, developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

6. *Welcomes* the increased number of technical assistance projects in the field of juvenile justice, reflecting an increased awareness among Member States of the importance of juvenile justice reform in establishing and maintaining stable societies and the rule of law;

7. *Invites* all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

8. *Encourages* relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and regional and national funding agencies, to support the technical operational activities of the Centre;

9. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in this direction;

11. *Expresses* its appreciation to non-governmental organizations and other relevant sectors of civil society for their support to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to enhance the synergies between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention, in conformity with the reform proposals of the Secretary-General;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies;

14. *Invites* States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to strengthen the capacity of the Centre to provide technical assistance to requesting States for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including the

measures outlined in the plans of action to implement the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century;

15. *Urges* all States and regional economic organizations that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

16. *Welcomes* the voluntary contributions already made and encourages States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the entry into force and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and provide adequate support to the Centre during the biennium 2002-2003 so as to enable it to promote the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and to contribute to the consolidated efforts of the United Nations against terrorism, in accordance with relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions;

18. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective into its activities and its request to the Secretariat that a gender perspective be integrated into all activities of the Centre;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 111
International drug control

Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/92 of 12 December 1997, 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999 and 55/65 of 4 December 2000,

Also recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration", in which the world leaders resolved to redouble efforts to counter the world drug problem,

Reaffirming its commitment to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, and welcoming the continued determination of Governments to overcome the world drug problem by a full and balanced application of national, regional and international strategies to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, as reflected in the Political

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Declaration,[1] the Action Plan[2] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[3] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[4]

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem is still a challenge of a global dimension, which constitutes a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all mankind, in particular young people, in all countries, undermines development, including efforts to reduce poverty, socio-economic and political stability and democratic institutions, entails an increasing economic cost for Governments, also threatens the national security and sovereignty of States, as well as the dignity and hope of millions of people and their families, and causes irreparable loss of human lives,

Concerned that the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and psychotropic substances continue to threaten seriously the socio-economic and political systems, stability, national security and sovereignty of many States, especially those involved in conflicts and wars, and that trafficking in drugs could make conflict resolution more difficult,

Deeply alarmed by the violence and economic power of criminal organizations and terrorist groups engaged in drug-trafficking activities and other criminal activities, such as money-laundering and illicit traffic in arms, precursors and essential chemicals, and by the increasing transnational links between them, and recognizing the urgent need for enhanced international cooperation and implementation of effective strategies on the basis of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which are essential to achieving results against all forms of transnational criminal activities,

Welcoming the call on States and appropriate international and regional organizations in a position to do so to provide assistance, upon request, to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to drug-trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism, as expressed in the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[5]

Noting with grave concern the global increase in the use of minors in the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as in the number of children and young people starting to use drugs at an earlier age and in their access to substances not previously used,

Alarmed by the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption, in particular by young people, of synthetic drugs in many countries and by the high probability that amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular methamphetamine and amphetamine, may become drugs of choice among abusers in the twenty-first century,

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[1] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[2] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[3] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[4] Resolution S-20/4.
[5] See A/CONF.192/15, sect. IV.

Deeply convinced that the special session made a significant contribution to a new comprehensive framework for international cooperation, based on an integrated and balanced approach with strategies, measures, methods, practical activities, goals and specific targets to be met, that all States, the United Nations system and other international organizations must implement them with concrete actions and that the international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, and the regional development banks should be invited to include action against the world drug problem in their programmes, taking into account the priorities of States,

Reaffirming the importance of the commitments of Member States in meeting the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and welcoming the guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened forty-second session,[6] as well as the elements recommended to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session for the preparation of subsequent reports,[7]

Welcoming the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of an item on the preparations for the ministerial segment to be held in 2003, in line with Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, to focus on the progress made by States to implement the action plan and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Emphasizing the importance of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which introduces a global approach, recognizing a new balance between illicit supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility, aims at preventing the use of drugs and at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse, ensuring that special attention is paid to vulnerable groups, in particular children and young people, and constitutes one of the pillars of the new global strategy, and reaffirming the need for demand reduction programmes,

Emphasizing equally the importance of supply reduction as an integral part of a balanced drug control strategy under the principles enshrined in the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[8] reaffirming the need for alternative development programmes that are sustainable, welcoming the achievements of some States on their way to eradicating illicit drug crops, and urging all other States to make similar efforts,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the leadership role and commendable work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted multilateral action and the important role of the International Narcotics Control Board as an independent monitoring authority, as set out in the international drug control treaties,

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[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 42/11, annex.

[7] See ibid., *2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/2.

[8] Resolution S-20/4 E.

Recognizing the efforts of all countries, in particular those that produce narcotic drugs for scientific and medical purposes, and of the International Narcotics Control Board in preventing the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and in maintaining production at a level consistent with licit demand, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[9] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[10]

Recognizing also that the problem of the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is often related to development problems and that those links and the promotion of the economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade require, within the context of shared responsibility, appropriate measures, including strengthened international cooperation in support of alternative and sustainable development activities, in the affected areas of those countries, that have as their objectives the reduction and elimination of illicit drug production,

Stressing that respect for all human rights is and must be an essential component of measures taken to address the drug problem,

Ensuring that women and men benefit equally, and without any discrimination, from strategies directed against the world drug problem, through their involvement in all stages of programmes and policy-making,

Recognizing that the use of the Internet poses new opportunities and challenges to international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking, and recognizing also the need for increased cooperation among States and the exchange of information, including with reference to national experiences, on how to counter the promotion of drug abuse and illicit drug-trafficking through this instrument and on ways to use the Internet for information concerning drug demand reduction,

Convinced that civil society, including non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, play an active role and make an effective contribution to countering the world drug problem, and should be encouraged to continue to do so,

Acknowledging with appreciation the increased efforts and achievements of many States, relevant international organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations in countering drug abuse and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, and that international cooperation has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts,

I

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility which must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requiring an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[10] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take further action to promote effective cooperation at the international and regional levels in the efforts to counter the world drug problem so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving that end, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[11] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[10] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[12]

II

International cooperation to counter the world drug problem

1. *Urges* all States to take appropriate action to address the linkages between the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and the illicit trade in narcotic drugs through, inter alia, increased international cooperation and ensuring full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[5]

2. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to counter the world drug problem;

3. *Urges* competent authorities, at the international, regional and national levels, to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session, within the agreed time frames, in particular the high-priority practical measures at the international, regional or national level, as indicated in the Political Declaration,[1] the Action Plan[2] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[3] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[4] including the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors,[13] the measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,[14] the measures to promote judicial cooperation,[15] the measures to counter money-laundering[16] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;[8]

4. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction in their respective national, regional and international actions and to

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[11] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[12] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[13] Resolution S-20/4 A.

[14] See resolution S-20/4 B.

[15] Resolution S-20/4 C.

[16] Resolution S-20/4 D.

strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, in particular among children and young people;

5. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing action-oriented strategies to assist Member States to implement the Action Plan for the implementation of the Declaration, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the follow-up to the Action Plan;

6. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and the International Narcotics Control Board in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 and the measures taken and recommendations adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session aimed at the enhancement of its functioning, in particular regarding Commission resolution 44/16;[17]

7. *Renews its commitment* to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increasing efforts to counter the world drug problem, in accordance with the obligations of States under the United Nations drug control conventions, on the basis of the general framework given by the outcome of the special session, and taking into account experience gained;

8. *Calls upon* all States to adopt effective measures, including national laws and regulations, to implement the outcome and the goals of the special session, within the agreed time frame, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States and in accordance with United Nations drug control conventions;

9. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and international organizations, within their mandates, and all actors of civil society, notably non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, sports associations, the media and the private sector, to continue their close cooperation with Governments in their efforts to promote and implement the outcome of the special session and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, including through public information campaigns, resorting, inter alia, where available, to the Internet;

10. *Urges* Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international organizations to assist and support States, upon request, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support, with the aim of enhancing their capacity to counter illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account national plans and initiatives, and emphasizes the importance of subregional, regional and international cooperation in countering illicit drug-trafficking;

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[17] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. C.

11. *Reaffirms* that preventing the diversion of chemicals from legitimate commerce to illicit drug manufacture is an essential component of a comprehensive strategy against drug abuse and trafficking, which requires the effective cooperation of exporting, importing and transit States, notes the progress made in developing practical guidelines to prevent such diversion of chemicals, including those of the International Narcotics Control Board and the recommendations on implementing article 12 of the 1988 Convention, and calls upon all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector in each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008 in the Political Declaration and the resolution on the control of precursors adopted at the special session;[14]

12. *Calls upon* States in which cultivation and production of illicit drug crops occur to establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session, in March 2002, on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;

13. *Encourages* States to open their markets to products that are the object of alternative development programmes, and which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

14. *Calls upon* States, the international community, international organizations, regional organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks to support the implementation of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development by States affected by illicit crop cultivation to enable them to fully apply measures for drug eradication and sustainable alternative development;

15. *Encourages* States further to cooperate through bilateral, regional and multilateral means to avoid displacement of illicit drug crop cultivation from one area, region or country to another;

16. *Calls upon* all States to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the special session, in accordance with the terms established in the guidelines adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-second and forty-fourth sessions;[6]

17. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit a report to the General Assembly in 2003 and 2008[18] on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

18. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

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[18] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 42/11, para. 8.

19. *Calls upon* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue mainstreaming a gender perspective into all its policies, programmes and activities, and requests the Secretariat to continue integrating a gender perspective into all documentation prepared for the Commission;

20. *Recalls* the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1995,[19] notes with satisfaction the commitment of young people to a drug-free society made at various forums, and stresses the importance of young people continuing to contribute their experiences and to participate in the decision-making processes and, in particular, putting into effect the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

21. *Urges* all States to assign priority to activities aimed at preventing drug and inhalant abuse among children and young people, inter alia, through the promotion of information and education programmes aimed at raising awareness of the risks of drug abuse with a view to giving effect to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

22. *Welcomes* the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[20] adopted during the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS in June 2001, including the acknowledgement of the link between drug-using behaviour and HIV infection;

23. *Calls upon* States to adopt effective measures, including, possible national legislative measures, and to enhance cooperation to stem the illicit trade in small arms, which, as a result of its close link to the illicit drug trade, is generating extremely high levels of crime and violence within the societies of some States, threatening the national security and the economies of those States;

24. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[21] and its three Protocols: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;[22] the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;[23] and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition,[24] and encourages universal signature and ratification of these legal instruments;

25. *Stresses* the need for coordinated action to reduce the demand for illicit drugs, in the context of a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated approach encompassing supply control and demand reduction, as set out in the Action Plan for the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, noting, inter alia, the links between drug-trafficking, organized crime and terrorism;

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[19] Resolution 50/81, annex.
[20] Resolution S-26/2.
[21] Resolution 55/25, annex I.
[22] Ibid., annex II.
[23] Ibid., annex III.
[24] _____.

26. *Welcomes* the thematic debate on the theme "Building partnerships to address the world drug problem", which allowed a useful exchange of ideas on the topics "Approaches to building partnerships within and across sectors, including health, education, law enforcement and justice" and "Prevention, education and early intervention strategies and trends in drug abuse among children and young people" at the forty-fourth session of the Commission, and the continuation of a focused thematic debate;

27. *Recognizes* the desirability of providing support to the States that are most affected by the transit of drugs and are willing to implement plans to eliminate such transit and, in this regard, requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to extend technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States that are most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

28. *Urges* all States to develop and implement policies and programmes for children, including adolescents, aimed at preventing the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and inhalants, except for medical purposes, and at reducing the adverse consequences of their abuse as well as support preventive policies and programmes especially against tobacco and alcohol;

29. *Also urges* all States to make appropriate treatment and rehabilitation accessible for children, including adolescents, dependent on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, inhalants and alcohol;

III
Action by the United Nations system

1. *Emphasizes* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

3. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences;

4. *Invites* Governments and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to attach high priority to the improvement of the coordination of United Nations activities related to the world drug problem so as to avoid duplication of such activities, strengthen efficiency and accomplish the goals approved by Governments;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies, programmes and funds, including humanitarian organizations, and invites multilateral financial institutions, to include action against the world drug problem in their programming and planning processes in order to ensure that the integral and balanced strategy that emerged from the

special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together is being addressed;

IV
United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandate within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[25] the Global Programme of Action,[26] the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together and relevant consensus documents;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Programme for the support provided to different States in meeting the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and of the special session, especially in cases where significant and anticipated progress was achieved regarding the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008;

3. *Requests* the Programme to continue:

(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the programme, inter alia, through the full implementation of resolution 44/16 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in particular its recommendations;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the special session;

(c) To increase its technical assistance within the available voluntary resources to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes;

(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

(e) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries to implement the outcome of the special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

(f) To take into account the outcome of the special session, to include in its report on illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means

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[25] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[26] See resolution S-17/2, annex.

of improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

(g) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all official languages;

4. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

5. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to increase efforts to implement all its mandates under international drug control conventions and to continue to cooperate with Governments, inter alia, by offering advice to Member States that request it;

6. *Notes* that the Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, and emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the Programme;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in all regions of the world, and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encourages them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the special session;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[27] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and the present resolution.

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[27] A/56/157.

United Nations A/C.3/56/L.19

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 109
Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Information campaign for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6, the General Assembly would invite the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the host country, the information campaign for the Second World Assembly on Ageing.

B. Relationship of the request to the programme of work

2. The activity referred to above would fall under programme 23, Public information, of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.[1] Consistent with the position reflected in paragraph 26.9 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003,[2] no financial provision has yet been made for the promotional campaign of the Second World Assembly on Ageing referred to in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution.

01-59309 (E) 221001

C. Activities by which the proposed requests would be implemented

3. Pursuant to operative paragraph 8 and consistent with established practices for United Nations special conferences, public information activities would be undertaken by the Department of Public Information to publicize the conference and the issues to be addressed.

D. Additional requirements at full cost

4. Public information activities would highlight the goals and purposes of the conference with a view to attracting wide support for it and interest in it. The Department of Public Information, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, would develop an information strategy. In this connection, general temporary assistance in the amount of $45,000, equivalent to four work-months for one P-3 and one General Service post, would be required in 2002 for writing and preparing public information products, such as press kits, background articles, fact sheets and brochures.

5. Other requirements in the amount of $150,000 would provide for conversion of public information material to HTML for web sites in six official languages; production of TV and radio products; public information production costs for translation into local languages and events organized at the national/regional level by United Nations information centres; the follow-up of the outcome of the Assembly; the production of press kits; update of the 1999 Ageing exhibit and production of two banners at the Assembly site. Together with the requirements mentioned in paragraph 4 above, the total estimated costs for public information activities would amount to $195,000.

E. Action required by the General Assembly

6. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6, an additional provision of $195,000 would be required under the resources included in section 26, Public information, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).

[2] A/56/6 (Sect. 26).

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Fifty-sixth session
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Agenda item 112
Advancement of women

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

The critical situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/219 of 23 December 2000, in which it decided to provide the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women with financial assistance on a non-recurrent basis, enabling the Institute to continue its activities throughout 2001,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/40 of 26 July 2001 and its recommendation that the General Assembly consider the transfer of any balance remaining from the $800,000 advance for 2001 to the Institute for its operations in 2002,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the critical situation affecting the Institute;[1]

2. *Commends* the Institute for the successive implementation of phases I and II of the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System and the initiation of phase III;

3. *Expresses its concern* that, after the departure of the Director in July 2001 and notwithstanding the severe predicament of the Institute, a new Director has not yet been appointed;

4. *Takes into consideration* that:

(a) The balance remaining from the $800,000 advanced for 2001 is estimated at the $400,000 level;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/56/279.

01-59540 (E) 241001

(b) The amount resulting from the transfer of the $400,000 together with the contributions envisaged for 2002 would not be sufficient to cover the core operations of the Institute throughout 2002;

5. *Decides*:

(a) To establish a Task Force with one representative from each of the five regions of the United Nations, two representatives from the host country and two representatives of the Secretary-General. The mandate of the Task Force will be to recommend to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2002, measures to be implemented to bring about both the long-term sustainability and the future development of the Institute;

(b) To provide the Institute with the financial support required for continuity of its core operations during the biennium 2002-2003, in order to allow the implementation of the measures decided upon by the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to:

(a) Appoint the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women as soon as possible in order to provide the Institute with the required leadership, in particular throughout the period of restructuring;

(b) Ensure that the Secretariat provides the Task Force with the support it requires for the undertaking of their work;

(c) Continue to encourage Member States to support the Institute by making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2002, on the implementation of the present resolution.